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The Reward of the Peacemakers.

We quote two passages from Secretary Roor's speech yesterday at the Peace Congress. They are as beautiful for literary art as they are gentle and broadly tolerant and humorous in the best sepse of that word:

" Many lovers of their kind, certain that the principles which they see so clearly ought to bo accepted of all men, are unmindful of the many differences which divide the nations in the competition for trade and wealth, for honor and prestige; unmindful that the selfishness and greed and willingness to do injustice which have marked all buman history still exist in the world; unmindful that because of these the instinct of self-protection engenders distrust and suspicton among the nations: and they will be sadly disappointed because the Hague Conference of 1907 does not realize their dreams and usher in the parliament of man-the

Here is presented the psychology of the present movement-the psychology of all similar attempts to reach the ideals of perfection by stepping softly over the sleeping forms of ineradicable human pussions and incorrigible human weaknesses. The foregoing paragraph states the case; the following passage administers the blessing:

But let them take heart. A forward step will be taken; an advance will be made toward the reign of peace and justice and righteousness among men. and that advance will go just so far as the character of the great mass of civilized men permits. * * * The greatest benefit of the peace conference of 1997 will be, as was that of the former conference of 1800 in the fact of the conference itself."

Blessed are the organized peacemakers, for their faces are always set toward the further end of the rainbow; and every step in advance is its own reward, because it points toward the rainbow.

Rivals for Canadian Business.

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Globe reports that "the trade returns of the Dominion for the last fiscal year indicate that the increase in Canada's trade with the United States has been considcrably more than double the increase in her trade with Great Britain."

Canada has changed her system and now makes March 31, instead of June 30, the end of the fiscal year. The trade returns for the full year are not yet completed, but the statement for the eleven months ended with February 28 shows an Increase in imports from Great Britain to the amount of \$13,640,512 over the returns for the corresponding term of the vear preceding, while the increase in purchases from the United States was \$31.654,696. A similar condition is shown in the export account. Canada's sales | changed in the last five years. There to Great Britain during that term were are three reasons why the money and increased by \$9,024,030, while sales to this country were increased by \$18,309,336. The total increase in commerce, both import and export, was \$22,664,542 with Great Britain and \$49,964.032 with the United States.

In the tug of trade rivalry between hands across the sea and hands across the border the latter at the present moment seem to have the stronger pull.

Why Was Admiral Diederichs Sent to

An interesting discussion has been started by Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE'S denial, made in the New York Times on April 14, that he, when Ambassador at Berlin, suggested the unfriendly attitude of the German naval squadron under Admiral DIEDERICHS at Manila which resulted in an apparent attempt to interfere with Admiral DEWEY's operations. Mr. WHITE, of course, would not dispute the officially recorded fact that the German squadron was ordered from Hongkong to Manila after the battle of Manila Bay in reply to a request cabled by Prince HENRY, who had been urged by German merchants in Manila to procure for them protection. It was, however, the insurgents under AGUINALDO against whom they desired to be protected, and not the Americans, whom they desired to see assume sovereignty over the Philippines. As for the German Admiral's unpleasant behavior, Mr. WHITE believes, and we are inclined to agree with him, that Admiral DIEDERICHS misunderstood his instructions. This view of the incident seems to have been taken at the time by our State Department, for the ex-Ambassador testifies that no representations about the Diederichs affair were made by him on behalf of the United States.

Mr. WHITE would not impeach, we presume, the correctness of the quotation made on April 15 by the Staats-Zeitung from a speech delivered by him at Leiptwo months after the battle of Manila Bay, when his recollection of the facts must have been vivid. He is said to have declared in that speech that although the German Government had frequently been criticised for its attitude toward the United States during our war with Spain it had maintained a dignified silence and never disclosed the authoritative suggestions made to it that we did not want | native smith. the Philippines, but would be glad to have Germany take them. Who made those "authoritative suggestions"? Mr. WHITE tells us that he himself did not make them, nor were they made through him. The inference is unavoidable that they were made by some authoritative person in Washington through Dr. von HOLLEBEN, then the German Ambassa- inhabitants and the whole world. dor to the United States. It would have been Dr. von Holleben's duty to com-

municate forthwith the suggestions to his Government, and later Mr. WHITE, as the American Ambassador in Berlin, would naturally hear of them. JOHN SHERMAN, it will be remembered, was then Secretary of State and Justice DAY of the United States Supreme Court was his Assistant Secretary. The latter, then, is likely to know by whom the suggestions were made, but he declines emphatically to say anything about the matter. Had, however, the suggestions . so so been made formally through Assistant Secretary DAY or through Second As-2 00 sistant ADEE they would have been of record in the State Department. If so President ROOSEVELT could now learn the truth, and he would not without inquiry deny, as he now denies, that any

such suggestions were made. In view of all the circumstances we can hardly help inferring that the suggestions were made by JOHN SHERMAN, not formally in the State Department, but in conversation elsewhere with Dr. von HOLLEBEN. The German Ambassador could not take for granted that there was any ground for the belief, then current in Washington and soon to be confirmed, that the Secretary's faculties were seriously clouded, his memory especially being gravely impaired. A man who could go to dinner at a house to which he was not invited and leave unexplained his absence from the house at which he was expected might quite conceivably have forgotten to mention in the State Department what he had said to the German Ambassador in another place. It is well known that SHERMAN did his utmost to avert the war with Spain and that he would simply have expressed his published opinions if he had told Dr. von HOLLEBEN that we did not want the Philippines, had no intention of keeping them and would be glad to see Germany or any other foreign Power strong enough to maintain order take them. Dr. von HOLLEBEN, who is at present a member of the Prussian House of Peers, knows, of course, whether he received and transmitted such suggestions from John SHERMAN to the Berlin Foreign Office, and we can see no reason why Emperor WILLIAM should not permit the truth to be made known. We opine. also, that if President ROOSEVELT should address an inquiry to Justice DAY he could probably ascertain from whom the

Africa Forging Ahead.

suggestions came.

About fifteen months ago a few head of the fine woolled sheep of Australia were introduced on the high plateau of the British East Africa Protectorate. This is probably the first attempt to grow merino sheep almost directly on the equator. It is said by the British survey in that region that the experiment bids fair to be successful. This simply means that the elevation of about 8,000 feet at which the sheep are living gives the proper climatic conditions not otherwise obtainable in that latitude.

It is an old saying that the unexpected always happens in Africa. The remark formerly applied to the unpleasant things that were constantly occurring. It is still used, but it relates now to the realization hopes and plans that till recently seemed visionary and impracticable.

Africa is the theatre now of the greatest ork of reclamation the world ever saw. as yet in proper perspective. Few understand that the attitude of the world toward Africa has completely strength of the civilized world are now being poured out in greater volume than ever before. They will bring about a transformation covering the continent.

One is that the great advance in tropical hygiene and the studies of scientific men on the ground have proved that there are large and widely distributed areas of the richest soil and the finest of grazing lands that are well adapted for occupancy by white farmers. The next year or two will see the invitation given to the European peasantry who can command a very little capital to settle in various parts of Africa, and conditions will be made practicable for them during the first years of pioneer struggle. It is found, too, that the opportunities for developing large plantation enterprises are illimitable, and that no other continent can afford better conditions in this line as soon as adequate transportation is provided. In many regions as large as some of the European States the best of soil is found to a depth of several feet.

It is also found that the natives can be induced to do their full share in this work of transformation. Hundreds of thousands of them are now in the service of the whites. They are doing the rough work of building the roads and railways, stringing the telegraphs, manning the steamboats, burning the lime, making the brick, putting up the houses, and constructing the furniture from hard woods which they make into lumber. Hundreds of trade schools, maintained by governments and missionary societies, are scattered from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and are turning out effective skilled labor. Hundreds of native women, whose fathers were cannibals, are busy with sewing machines, turning out garments for the army of laborers. The white man thinks and

turns his ideas into concrete form. The third fact that is pushing all these zig on July 4, 1899, only about a year and enterprises forward with tremendous energy is the mineral wealth, of which new fields are being constantly discovered. There are vast coal fields not yet reached by transportation; the gold of German East Africa, the gold and vast copper resources of the Congo State are still untouched; the iron, as widely distributed as in any of the continents, is still smelted and wrought only by the

Africa has been regarded as the poor sister among the continents. The more it is studied in detail the more magnificent its resources appear. Native labor is abundant and it can be trained and disciplined. The nineteenth century revealed Africa; the twentieth will open its splendid resources for the good of its

These are the reasons why the railway from Freetown is now in operation 250

miles inland, the Germans are extending their track a half mile a day from Dares-Salam, the Congo State has some two thousand miles of new track in construction, the Cape to Calro line is operating for two thousand miles north of Cape Town and will reach the Congo State this year. And these railroads are only a part of the vast enterprises whose progress is remarkable and that will some day make Africa a potent factor in the world of affairs.

The Man of Shocks.

Why did WILLIAM T. STOAD, the international pfigrim of peace, shock the Methodists by telling them that nobody cared a damn for their "Amens" unless they did something in the cause of peace, which Mr. STRAD is personally conducting? Why did he pray at the Broadway Tabernacle, when neither rabbi nor priest had set him the example, before pitching into the Christian organization, declaring that the Church had no more influence upon peace than a row of pins, and swearing he was sick of peace congresses? The answer to this and all similar questions affecting WILLIAM T. STEAD is that it is his nature to, as well as his habit to.

Consider a few of the things the man has done. Mr. STEAD went to Chicago to see the world's fair, found it dull and wrote 'If CHRIST Came to Chicago." which, as he had anticipated, made a sensation. He has, or had, conducted "for several years a series of experiments of automatio writing with friends in various parts of the world," and written voluminously about them. He revived British naval supremacy by writing the "Truth About the Navy and Its Coaling Stations," for Mr. STEAD, like Mr. ROOSEVELT, dearly loves a fighter. He discovered Paris and wrote a quick seller about it. He did My Brother Boer?" and tumultuously edited the weekly organ of the Stop the War Committee during the struggle.

Mr. STEAD has interviewed all the great ones of the earth, some of them several times. Emperors, kings, potentates and popes all look alike to him. Whether they elish it or not, as in the case of LEOPOLD of Belgium who didn't relish it, they have to submit. As modest and retiring a man as Chinese Gordon talked like a rapid fire gun when Mr. STEAD cornered him. The Czar of Russia, as shy as a woodcock at the end of the open season, can never stop talking in his presence. Emperor WILLIAM DUIS VON BUELOW in the breach when Mr. STEAD bursts into Berlin heralded for a week by press notices about his plans for disarmament and the regeneration of mankind. But diplomats are small fry to Mr. STEAD: they simply infest the capitals of Europe when he travels and he lets them have a few minutes of his time apiece. Of course he startles them out of their wonted calm, but he startles or shocks everybody. If it had ever occurred to him he would have interviewed the Dalai Lama in his sanctuary on Mount Potala and shaken him up with home truths about Buddha.

Mr. STEAD has been called by one admirer "the incarnation of eccentricity" and by another "an electric dynamo in clothes." He is the only man President ROOSEVELT has ever had to listen to-Mr. STEAD will not be interrupted by anybody on earth, and his output is 700 words a minute, except when he is pressed for time, when it is uncountable. We must get used to Mr. STEAD; he is good for a shocker of some kind every twentyfour hours. He is the apostle of the unexpected, which he studies all the time. As the BERNARD SHAW of agitators he cannot afford to be caught napping. The National Arbitration and Peace Congress in this city is prolific of opportunities for a gifted opportunist and importunist like Mr. STEAD. There is no knowing what he will say or do. He doesn't know himself. Of course, the greater is behind -the Hague Conference. If allowed to mobilize bands of peace pilgrims in the various European capitals and lead them up to the doors of the tribunal, as Coxey led his army to Washington, the crowning triumph of Mr. STEAD'S career will be at hand. The Hague Conference would probably be no more potent to resist him than was Chinese GORDON, or the King of the Belgians, or the wretched Czar. Trust WILLIAM T. STEAD to spring the sensation of his life at The Hague. The great conundrum provoked by this mercurial man's presence anywhere is, What will he do next?

Lottery and Romance. The most gigantic gambling scheme

the world has ever known now disap-

pears in a mist of romance. In its day the Louisiana Lottery had no rival in respect of risks and gains -chiefly gains-and none as regarded the extent and magnitude of its operations. In times past we have heard many sensational stories concerning Monte Carlo, but during the last fifteen years of the life of the Louisiana Lottery more money changed hands through its machinery than was exchanged through the processes of the Casino five times over. Not less than 30,000 human beings were supported by its activities. Millions of dollars were handled every month, and thousands upon thousands every day besides. In addition to the twelve big plans; the native, under his guidance, drawings every year there were the daily drawings, known as "policy," in New Orleans and elsewhere. Agents in Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and hundreds of big American cities earned enormous incomes. Employees innumerable received handsome stipends. Banks, printing presses, many other industries waxed fat and prospered beyond computation. Attorneys, lobbyists, miscellaneous corporations took part in catching the golden shower. And yet with these incalculable expenses, which would have maintained half a dozen European duchies and principalities in novel luxury and splendor, the stockholders divided among themselves each year more millions than it would be safe to specify.

The Louisiana Lottery has vanished and in one view of the matter, behind a cloud of romance. It is even asserted on respectable authority that the controlling spirits would have abandoned the enterprise years ago when the Louisi-

ana Legislature cancelled the charter and the Federal Government closed the mails to its activities but for a sentimental and sympathetic feeling for the army of agents, venders and other employees and dependents who had spent their lives in the service, and who, with their families, were likely to be thrown upon the world, quite helpless and ineffectual. That the so-called "Honduras Lottery" was established chiefly to provide for these unhappy creatures there is some reason to believe. There was no longer visible any considerable money for the principals-little, if anything, in fact, save peril, unwelcome expedient and unrewarded effort and anxiety. If it is true that the Honduras wheel was established and that its tickets were hawked in this country largely if not wholly for the purpose of furnishing employment to a horde of faithful servants doomed otherwise to miserable hardship, the end of the great gambling machine is no less remarkable than its ancient history.

Harbingers of Summer.

More accurate than the almanac, more onvincing than the greening lawns, the rain rowdy heralds the opening of the warm season, preparing us for the simple delights of summer. Already he has produced one murder and a possibly mortal assault. Soon the record of his achievements will fill the columns of the newspapers and cheer the spirits of those who wish to travel abroad in the town on

their days of rest. Almost before the quieter portion of the population knows it, the playful "boy" of from 14 to 35 will parade the subway and elevated trains, humorously crushing the skulls of less active passengers with his useful baseball bat. Behind him will walk the gay youth who delights Berlin and St. Petersburg in the same in throwing accurately aimed brickbats slashing style. He wrote "Shall I Slay at women and children. The gleeful gun toters will engage in their pistol practice on crowded public vehicles, demonstrating their marksmanship on living targets. Almost before "everybody leaves town" amiable City Magistrates will be ordering uninfluential complainants to "change the charge from assault and battery to disorderly conduct," and weary policemen will see their prisoners fined \$1.

While it is yet doubtful whether the snow is gone for good, the outrage of preventing the "poor man and his family" from despoiling the parks will be called to public attention. The vicious patrolman who so far forgets himself as to arrest an innocent vandal for tearing up a shrub will soon hear from the bench the expressions of righteous wrath of a just judge. It is almost time for the famous San Juan hill race riot of the season of 1907. Mr. INNOCENT BYSTANDER should be on his guard.

In fact, spring has come

1 do not care to discuss this matter with a quitter, a weisher and a dead one.—Mr. William J. Olives, peaking of Mτ. John F. Stevans. Vigorous and interesting, but not official. What is the word from the White House?

We do not undertake to say offhand whether the Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX is right and Bishop Porter mistaken, or Bishop POTTER right and Dr. DIX unchristian.

The fact remains, however, that the true test of the potency and practical worth of ha found a Peace Congress exact amount of attention and interest its proceedings would command to-morrow in this community if the news came to-day that England, Germany, Japan or Russia had fired on the United States flag somewhere in a distant corner of the globe.

A standing army of 12,000 men, to be com posed of natives of the island, is proposed for Cuba by the General Staff. It is to take the place of the Rural Guard and will be distinct from the local police forces employed by municipalities. Until more light is vouchsafed, this plan of a standing army of 12,000 men for little Cuba with its population of 2,000,000 will be a reminder that the United States with its 70,000,000 people got along with a regular army of 25,000 before the Spanish war.

Kelsey and Payn?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That part of the despatch from Albany in THE SUN this morning which represents the "friends of Governor Hughes" as linking the name of Louis F. Payn with that of Otto Kelsey excites my wonder:

Friends of Governor Hughes say that it is not on the influence of Hunter and Vanderpoel in the de partment that is to be pointed out as one of the reasons for asking the removal of Mr. Kelsey. They say that Lou Payn is seen altogether too much about the insurance Department. He was seen coming out of the department Friday morning just before Mr. Kelsey's hearing was to be resumed, an t the ernor is not doing Mr. Kelsey a bit of good.

Governor Hughes, as I understand the case has repeatedly admitted the personal integrity of Kelsey, but he doubts Kelsey's efficiency as State Superintendent of Insurance. and in this estimate Senator Armstrong, Senator Page and other friends of Governo Hughes concur.

The Senate committee has been taking tesimony as to the alleged efficiency of Kelsey. At that hearing all those opposed to Kelsey retention admitted his personal and public integrity while doubting his efficiency. The Senate committee is to give its verdict soon. ernor Hughes" to connect Kelsey with Payn Insurance Department will not do. No effort of any one, let me venture to say, to damage

Kelsey's cause in that way will be successful.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The Tickled Trout in Shakespeare TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In "Twelfth Night," Act 11., Scene 5, Sir Andrew Aque-Cheek and Sir Toby Beich are confabbing in Olicia's garden, where they are joined by Maria, who sees Malvoli approaching, and as she has a decoy letter to drop in his path she directs Sir Andrew and Sir Toby to ecrete themselves, and drops the letter in Malvolto's path, saying as she does so: "Here comes the trout that must be caught with tickling." NEW YORK, April 15. ALBERT GRANGER.

Tale of a Sunday, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sunday's record: Two policemen shot, two toughs stabbed Italy aggressive. Who's to blame?

A Creek Tiger. From the Kansas City Journal.

Johnson E. Tiger, a full blood Creek, son of Moty
Tiger, second chief of the Creek nation, is after the

Democratic nomination for clerk of the District

De fined. Knicker-What is a lawyer! Bocker—The umbrella for a brainstorm.

Date Fixed. Stella-When did Jack propose?

NEW YORK, April 15.

THE SUPREME COURT. Theory of Lawmaking Which Appears to

Threaten Its Integrity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It not credible that Secretary Taft will sanction criticism of Senator Foraker because he construed the Constitution according to his own conscience and judgment when required in the Senate to vote on a measure urged by his constituents. What else could he have done under his oath of office to support this Constitution"? He was and is a member of the Federal Government, which the people of the several States created to govern the people.

We all like to repeat that ours is a government of the people, by the people, ac cording to a fundamental law which the people of the several States made when acting as States. Senator Foraker has sworn that he will "support" that Consti-

tution Every one will concede that when called on to vote in the Senate on a question of constitutional law Senator Foraker must construe the Constitution for himself. He may or may not agree in opinion with his constituents, or his party, or the President, or his colleagues. The Supreme Court cannot control his vote as a law maker. That court can bind the parties before it in a "case," and all inferior courts in a like

case. When the court has pronounced a serie of similar decisions the presumption should be in favor of their correctness. All legislative and executive officers may yield assent to them, but yet the President is not compelled to do so. If he believes a bill unconstitutional he must, under his oath of office, veto it and return it to Congress for reconsideration.

There is an opinion among many people that present Executive policies and purposes in regard to State corporations State industries and rights reserved to the States are forbidden by the Constitution. President Roosevelt refuses to advocate submission to the people of the States for their vote, an amendment of the Constitution which will delegate to Congress power to do the things he wishes done, but has asserted in his annual message that Congress shall "try it on" in the hope that the Supreme Court will finally yield to pressure, and if it will not then an amendment of the Constitution can be asked of the people of the States.

Attorney-General Knox said in 1902 that every constitutional question is an open one until it is authoritatively closed by the Supreme Court." If he intended to say that the President and Congressmen need not try to form their own opinions and act on them, but can enact laws they think unconstitutional and take chances with the court, his saving was very vicious. He will readily see that if the President and a confirming majority in the Senate shall be set on a policy of doubtful constitutionality, and vacancies occur on the Supreme Court bench, the President will naturally try to fill those vacancies with Justices who will declare the policy to be constitutional.

Senator Knox will concede that it would not be expedient nor decent for the executive and legislative branches to put such pressure on the judicial branch. Both he and Secretary Taft will probably also concede that Senator Foraker is in the right and that the voters should not send to Washington either Presidents or Senators or members of the House who will advocate or push forward legislation which they do not think Congress has been delegated with power to enact.

How long can the Supreme Court exist if it is to bear alone the responsibility which the President and Congress should share? New York, April 12. Common Sense.

TEMPERAMENTAL INN.

As a Summer Refuge for Professional

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a etter to THE SUN on April 12 "Writer" declared that a summer hotel for professional people would not last a week. I don't think 'Writer' is really a writer, for professional most kind to one another, and helpful, both in a material way and in intelligent criticism. Therefore a summer hotel for professional people ought to be an unqualified success, and it is not at all probable that "hell would reign supreme."

It is to be expected that in such an aggregation of talent, beauty and wit there would be marriages. Good! Possibly some elopements. All the better! But no "fights" or bellowings through the woods." "Writer ints maliciously that there would be board

"bellowings through the woods." "Writer" hints maliciously that there would be board bills jumped. Among professional people one cannot expect to find financial ability developed as in common folk. Anyway, this slight detail could readily be adjusted by demanding cash in advance. As for the statement that no one would be on time for meals, this indeed proves "Writer" without the pale. Did any one ever see a poet or an actor or a minister loitering by the wayside when the gong had sounded?

All immortals like to talk shop and to listen to it, too. It's a mighty healthful diversion, and would make a home where non-temperamentals are excluded a blissful retreat. Just to put "Writer" right on this point. I will inform him that the one exception to the rule that professional people talk shop is the physician, who does not discuss "the removal of tonwils and appendices" except in meetings called for that purpose. Listen to the conversation of a group of doctors and you will hear them speaking of Botticelli, Maeterlinck and such.

Put me down for a room on the sunny side of the "Temperamental Inn."

New York, April 15.

PHYSICIAN.

Temperamental Inn. NEW YORK, April 15. PHYSICIAN.

Since July 1, 1906, customs receipts have been \$250,013,000, an increase of \$22,275,000 over the nine months ended March, 1996; internal revenue receipts, \$201,759,000, an increase of \$14,710,000; miscellaneous receipts, \$40,072,000, an increase of \$8.886,000; total receipts, \$491,846,000, an increase \$45,372,000; expenditures, \$440,559,000, an increase of only \$48,000.

On April 1, 1907, the total money circulation was \$2,906,000,000, an increase of \$230,000,000 in one year. of which \$16,000,000 was in the month of March; on amounted to \$1,611,373,000, an increase of \$6,401,000 in March.

decrease of \$11,865,000 in our interest bearing debt On March 31, 1907, there was a cash balance in the Treasury, available for daily use, of \$252,868,000, an increase of \$2,713,000 in thirty one days. Colonists are pouring into California-24-24 in the last thirty five days over the Southern Pacific

a one. That is equal to 706 a day, against 643 a da in the spring of 1908, 508 a day in 1905, 436 a day in 1904, 415 a day in 1903, and 324 a day in 1902. At the rate recorded in the last three months our automobile production this year will be worth \$53,000,000. This means 10,000 carloads from the

days. To-day Arizona has a good deal more than desert, climate copper mines and ostriches. It has schools, churches, banks, colleges, electric light and power plants, electric railways, a large lumber industry, a growing cattle industry and factories turning out \$50,000,000 worth of goods a year. A land valuation of \$5,800,000,000 in the city of New York, \$980,000,000 of which was gain in the last two years, is a tremendous and confidence begetting fact.

Will Makers' Whims, From the Westminster Gazette

The late T. Bevan, one time M. P. for Gravesend, who directed in his will that his body should be cremated and "the ash residue ground to powder and again burned and dissipated in the air," is one of many men (and women) who have made equally remarkable arrangements for the disposal of their

An angler who died recently directed that his ashes should be carried in a bait can and acattered from a boat over the surface of his favorite stream: Mrs. Ernle-Erle-Drax directed that her body should be embalmed and placed in a glass panelled comn. for the reception of which a circular mausoleum with stained glass dome was to be built; while, a borough, after twelve months interment, was ex humed and reburied in Bardsey Island, the reputed

WHY EXPERTS ARE DISCREDITED.

Dr. Alian McLane Hamilton Aspects of the Thaw Trial. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an after dinner speech last night David McClure. who was one of the commission who sat in the Thaw case, took occasion facetiously to criticise medical experts, just as other of his profession have repeatedly done upo other like occasions, and usually late in the evening. Nothing could have been mor absurd and incomplete than the examina tion of the prisoner by this individual and his associates, who could not, even if they had seriously desired, have determined the existence of paranoia in the defendant by the

trial was the most farcical of all. It cannot be denied, however, that there is need of complete reform in the use of experts in criminal trials, and this cannot be brought about until the courts themselved appoint, as I have elsewhere suggested, a permanent board of experts, and when those who make or interpret our laws will unbend sufficiently to admit that there are mental liseases that cannot always be recognized offhand by laymen, or even by learned commissioners. It is this intolerance that has placed the medical expert in the undesirable position he now occupies, for with comparatively few exceptions nothing can be said against the honesty of purpose of most medical men who go upon the witness stand, so that Mr. McClure's unqualified assertion that nedical experts can be purchased without difficulty to swear to anything is false. As legal requirements now stand, the doc

tor is obliged to answer idiotic hypothetical questions or to adopt arbitrary definitions which are an insult to his intelligence. The rock upon which so many otherwise ualified medical men split in the recent trial is Section 21 of the Criminal Code, which re quires that the defendant to be exculpated must "suffer from such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act and that it is wrong." While these words may carry to the lay mind a simple and adequate idea of irresponsibility, all of us who know anything at all about our cases are aware that a dangerously insane and irresponsible person and a potential murdered nay know that he is engaged in the perpetration of an act that is illegal, and may stil suffer from an incapacitating insane delusion or series of insane delusions. The knowledge of the "nature and quality of an act implies more than the consciousness of its nere performance, and that it is punishable a full knowledge implies the relation of its consequences to himself and others and the bsence of any mental defect that would interfere with his choice of right or wrong. The books are full of pertinent cases, and every alienist is familiar with examples where en insane mothers have killed their children as the result of a delusion, making elabrate and apparently intelligent preparations or so doing, and it would almost seem as it requirements of Section 21, as the court would define it, would of necessity, if literally interpreted, imply a condition of advanced lementia with but a remnant of intelligence.

Those who disbelieve in the irrespons ility of individuals dominated by delusio ould do well to refer to the case of Hatfield ho shot at George III. This man, who was a religious paranoiac, insanely believed that was the wish of God that his life should be taken. He would not commit suicide be cause he knew it was a sin, but knowing the assault he contemplated was treason, pun-ished by death, he deliberately fired at the King with the idea of being subsequently executed.

If the experts in the Thaw case are plamed, it is largely because some of them were placed in a false position by the lawvers on both sides, who endeavored to use just so much of what the former knew as rould seem to suit the point at issue. however, to be regretted that the doctors called by the prosecution were willing, while they believed the prisoner to be insane, to ake a distinction between the ridiculously termed "medical" and "legal" insanity. Really there is but one form of insanity that should concern the physician-that is the disease or disorder which they have studied as pathological. This other matter is for the Judge

and jury. There is little hope of reform and the abate ment of the so-called "expert evil" until the expert is made in a measure the direct repreentative of the trial Judge himself. some legislation to this effect is provided the better, not only for the reputation of the medical profession but for the welfare

of the community. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON. NEW YORK, April 15.

Suggested by the Thaw Mistrial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Thaw trial has developed two propositions for the consideration of the intelligent public: First, should not the laws of the State of New York be amended to provide that insanity is no excuse for murder? It may be granted that no insane person should be put to death. but why should he not be confined in an asylum for the protection of society? Secondly should not the jury system be abolished and the question of guilt or innocence be left to the decision of three Judges educated in the law and experienced in weighing evidence? This would be bad for the guilty, but it would quickly release the innocent and clear the docket

NEW YORK, April 15.

Our Murder Trials. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow

me to compliment you upon your editoria on the Thaw trial. I think that if a greater proportion of our people were capable of ich dispassionate judgment we should have been spared several objectionable national experiences, not the least among them being the very just criticism of our friends across For a judicial presiding Justice who knows

his business, for the District Attorney and for a paper that is editorially sane on both sanity and Santa Claus-let us be truly thank-KENNETH GROESBECK.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Not Æsop's Day. From Lippincott's Magazine. West Point's aim is to teach men to meet any

situation with the best there is in them. When General Custer was a cadet he ventured into the French section room without having so much as looked at the day's lesson. The section had been engaged in the translation of Asop's fables from French to English, but on this pardeular day the task consisted of a page of history written in French. Cadet Custer was given the book, and very bravely dashed into the translation of this sentence: "Leopold, due d'Autriche, se mettit sur les plaines de Silesie." But the Duke of Austria did not seem to appeal to him, for without hesitation he read: "The leopard, the duck, and the ostrich met upor

the plains of Silesia."

Vienna correspondence Pall Mail Gazette. Overcoat thieves find the Vienna cafes a pec liarly happy hunting ground. So numerous have their depredations become that the cafe proprietors have formed an insurance association to reimburse their customers against the loss of overcoats, hats or umbreilas. Insurance coupons cost (as ing two sheep bound and helpless. At the form or umbrellas. Insurance coupons cost from 1s. 3d, upward, according to the amount insured, and protect their holders against robbery in any café whose proprietor has joined the association Even the university is not safe from these rob-Even the university is not safe from these rob. sat motioniess awaiting Allah's will bers, and the students have formed a mutual insur- prefer interviewed them and disco ance society which upon payment of one (10d.) insures its members against the loss of their

Probably the unusual severity of the last winter responsible for the increased activity of the thieves.

Opposition to Bullaghting in Mexico.

From the Mexican Herald. A meeting will shortly be held of the Anti-Bull

fight League. The arrival of Lic José Fortilles Rojas is awaited. The purpose of the meeting will be to consider the reports sent in by the committees of the States. The propaganda is being actively carried on in the interior, but here in Mexico the efforts of the society have so far met with but little success, and but few members can be found to join its ranks. This fact, however, does not deter he active efforts which are being made.

From the Pendleton Tribune.

J. D. Stevens, late candidate for United State

A NEGLECTED MARKET

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The annual ports of British East India are now \$375,000,000. The records show an inc of more than \$100,000,000 during the last vears. In 1906 our sales to that co were \$7,450,000, as compared with \$6,250.00 in 1901, an increase of \$1,200,000. Our sales thus represent about 2 per cent. of India's purchases, and a little more than 1 per cent, of the increase in those purchases during the last five years.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has recently issued the report of one ofita special agents, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, on methods adopted. In fact, this part of the trade conditions in India. In opening his report Mr. Pepper says, very pertinently, that "American manufacturers and exporters who want to place their wares abroad should know something of the economic conditions, the industrial resources, the fiscal policies, the national tendencies, the elements of the commercial geography and the diversity of the demands which govern the market." His report is a comprehensive summary of this information. It tells us that the Indian Empire comprises 1,766,000 square miles, or some. what more than one-half the area of the United States, and that its population is now in excess of 300,000,000, or nearly four times that of this country.

India produces about 3,000,000 bales of raw cotton annually. Some of this is exported and some is manufactured locally. Yes India imports about \$125,000,000 worth at manufactured cotton a year, or consider ably more than is imported by China with 400,000,000 people as compared with India's 300,000,000. Cotton goods form the larges item of East Indian importation, with and steel products, of a value of \$75,000,000 second on the list. The larger part of this is represented by railway supplies. The country now has about 30,000 miles of in operation and some 3,000 miles und construction or approved for construction Much the greater part of the mileage, fact a very large percentage of it, is owned and operated by the Government. Although used for commercial purposes as they are in other lands. India's railways are rather a military than a commercial system. The primary purpose of their construction is the movement of troops for defence along the border and for the suppression of provin cial revolts. They also serve as channel of food distribution in time of famine. Yet their subordinate purpose is perhaps quite as important as their primary object. They mark the difference between progressive India and stagnant China.

Mr. Pepper's report is too long for review in detail, but, reducing its information to a brief statement, it may be said to show India's remarkable progress, the general causes of that progress, and the pitiful place held by commercial America in the development of the land of rajahs and rupees.

HARBOR POLLUTION Concerns the Shipping Interests as Well as the Health Authorities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir.

those whose interests are concerned with river traffic, few probably realized the importance of your suggestion in a recen editorial that at some day not remote traffic on the river and bay may have to be subjected to the discipline and regulation of the water policeman after the manner relatively vogue on our busy city thoroughfares. I deed, the time has arrived, as would appear from the many collisions, accidental and otherwise, which have occurred in our water

A subject closely related is the pollution of the Hudson River. This has had some agitation recently in connection with the scheme for a sewer in the Bronx Valley with an extended outlet to the Hudson. Then there was the incidental exposure of the new cropolice rich in the residuum of human waste for the use of our fellow citizens in this great metropoch in the second relieve that the green second relieve that the second relieve to the subject of you not spractical effect upon the clashallow waters of the river the of pollution. With singular unartical and governmental

of pollution. With singular unanimit experts, civil and governmental, ad undesirable existence of preventab lution of the river, but on the puerile lution of the river, but on the puerile notye but soon" theory they relegate to a distant day the plan of battling with the evil.

Into the harbor and river channels, uper the irregular bottom of the shallower yeth navigable water, and into the receding contours and indentations of the river margh the slips and wharfs, there flows ceaselessly subject to the varied action of the tides, a vast quantity of sewage, together with the myriad elements of the flotsam and jetses of waste and refuse, adding to the unclean liness of things and constituting a nui-aneet navigation as well as a danger to health. All improvements in the bulkhead iness of the outflow sewers to deeper water and beyond the slips and wharves into and about which the city filth largely collects at present New York, April 13.

John Y. Culyer.

A Right the States Cannot Interfere With TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No. lawyers never have been able to comprehene Gibbons vs. Ogden, but even if "Casual" is

York lawyer, how could he write as he does letter to THE SUN of April 11: It is quite probable that many New Yorkers really think that if they have occasion to go to Washington on business errands at the saft Government, they derive from the United State and not from New York a right to traverse the Hudson River, the States of New Jersey, Penisylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Aside from the absurdity of New York rights in other States, her equal in the eye of blaw, the Supreme Court of the United States. Man 16, 1868, speaking by Mr. Justice Miller, declare

law, the Supreme Court of the Child states law, the Supreme Court of the Child states of the Supreme Court of the Child states of the Suprement law is to be determined by the two clauses of Constitution which we have been examining, people of these United States constitute one in They have a Government in which all of the deeply interested. This Government has sarily a capital established by law, where its cipal operations are conducted. "The ernment has a right to call to this point any of its citizens to aid in its service, as memb Congress, of the courts, of the executive diments, and to fill all its other offices; and this cannot be made to depend upon the pleasur State over whose territory they must pass to the point where those services must be rem. The Government, also, has its offices of secon importance in all other parts of the country. "" But if the Government has its prentity. "" But if the Government has correlative rights. He has the right to come seat of Government to assert any claim have upon that Government, or to transabusiness he may have with it." " and right is in its nature independent of the will state over whose soil he must pass in the effort. The views here advanced are neither

right is in its nature independent of State over whose soil he must pass of it. The views here advanced are nor unsupported by authority. (Cra of Nevada, 6 Wallace 35, 43 and 44.) New York, April 13. Animal Sacrifices in Morocco

From the National Review A strange custom still exists here, that of sacrificing live animals to propitiate those in power An instance of it occurred to day, when three rags women, veiled, dirty and poverty stricken, can staggering up the hill to the flagstaff which stand of our banner staff they laid the beast

sticking a knife into their throats left them there die by slow inches. No cries, no walling, they huddled they were the wives of a Moor whom the of riches. This brigand plundered and turned the women out to starve. the approach of a Bashador, a friend. of our Lord the Sultan, they came to oil that he might have pity on them. Alas can be done, the Kaid is all powerf

Sultan is helpless.
Sometimes a bullock is hamstrung Strange to say the sacrificed animal caused for food by the petitioners, but our profit and drag off the carcases with happy grins.

Muscogee correspondence Kansas City Times Application was made here to-day !

bert, a Chickasaw Indian, to sell part of allotment and parts of the allotments children adjoining the town site of acres in all, for town site purposes. In the ap-tion to make the sale it is set forth that Colber his children are to receive \$72,495 in cash for is land they want to sell.